ULSTER COUNTY SENDS A BIG CROWD. All this time there had been arriving from inland hundreds of Ulster county people. Every voter for miles around had taken a day off and donned his best clothes to see the fun. Most of them came on trains to the Esopus station and marchea valiantly through the mua to Rosemount. Others grove to the scene. Heads of families would dump their relatives on the Judge's grounds and then, driving back to the station, make an honest dollar by carting city folk over the hills. There were at least two hundred women in the throng that had gathered when Judge Parker and Mr. Clark stepped on the platform. The cheering for the nomiwas bloud and honest. The Judge looked ruddier than usual and his complexion was in marked contrast to the pallor of Champ Clark. The Seventh Regiment band, which came on the boat, played "In the Good Old Summer Time."

Just as Mr. Clark began his speech the rain began to fall again and the drops splashed on his bald head. Mr. Clark

CHAIRMAN CLARK'S ADDRESS.

SUDGE PARKER: The most momentous political performance known among men the quadrennial election of an American President. The supreme executive power of 80,600,000 free people changes hands with simplest ceremony and most perfect order. While the contest for votes is waged with earnestness and enthusiasm-sometimes with much heat and with much bitterness-the ready acceptance of the result by the defeated is the surest augury of the perpetuity of our institutions.

Presidents come and Presidents go; but the great Republic - freighted with the hopes of the human race for liberty - goes on forever

All history proves that a Government bottomed on popular suffrage is a Government by party. Experience shows that he serves his party best who serves his country best. The names most fondly cherished are those of men who unselfishly devoted their time, their energies, their talents, their fortunes and their lives to the promotion of the public weal. Stronger incentive to high and patriotic endeavor no man hath than to stand through all the ages in

that goodly company.

Out of the strong debates and profound deliberations of the St. Louis convention deliberations of the St. Louis convention emerged a reunited party, which goes forth conquering and to conquer. The flower of the Democracy assembled there to consult on the state of the country and to take measures for restoring the Government to the principles enunciated by the Fathers, from which it has drifted far in these latter

days.

Every phase of Democratic opinion was represented and advocated by brave, honest and able champions in that great conclave of free and patriotic men. The St. Louis Convention carried out no cut-and-Louis Convention carried out no cut-and-dried programme; its delegates were not mere automatons or marionettes moving and talking when strings were pulled by one man. Speech and action were abso-lutely free and the great debates which took place there will constitute part of the permanent political literature of the country. No effort was made to gag or bridle any one. If a delegate had a pet idea which he wished to exploit he was given an adequate and respectful hearing before either the platform committee or the entire either the platform committee or the entire convention. Every man had his say. To convention. Every man had his say. To none was opportunity denied. Out of it all there grew such unity as encourages lovers of liberty and of pure government every-

where.

To serve the whole American people without discrimination, faithfully and well; to distribute the benefits of the Federal Government. ernment impartially to all our citizens; to lighten the burdens of Government by reductaxation to the minimum and by rigid

the powers conferred by the Constitution justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously and justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously and patriotically without diminution or usurpation; to maintain freedom of thought, freedom of speechand freedom of the press; to promote the sacred cause of human freedom everwhere by the wholesome-

freedom of speech and freedom of the press, to promote the sacred cause of human freedom everywhere by the wholesomeness of our example; to vindicate and glorify the theory and the practice of representative government; to secure its blessings to our posterity for all time—these always have been, are, and forever must be the aims and purposes of Democrats.

These aims and purposes of the Democracy have been carefully, clearly and comprehensively set forth in the declaration of principles which was unanimously reported to the St. Louis Convention in July last by the platform committee after more than sixteen hours spent in its consideration, in which every great live issue is frankly, boldly and fully discussed, and which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the convention, composed of delegates from every constituency under our flag.

There was a splendid array of Presidential candidates before the St. Louis convention, supported by loyal friends and ardent admirers. An unusually large number of men were placed in nomination for the greatly coveted honor.

You were chosen with such enthusiasm as foretells sucess. Having, on the only ballot, received the two-thirds majority indispensable by Democratic usage, your nomination was made unanimous with the heartiest approval of all your illustrious competitors. "Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics," has ever been a cardinal tenet of Democracy, and the signs of the times indicate that you will be supported at the polls by the Democratic host with the same unanimity with which you were nominated.

The hope is not too extravagant for entertainment that in this campaign our

which the same unanimity with which you were nominated.

The hope is not too extravagant for entertainment that in this campaign our candidates will have the support not only of every Democrat in the land, but also of every Democration to the same and the same positions. every voter by whatever political name called who believes that the Constitution of every voter by whatever political name called who believes that the Constitution of the United States is a living reality, and that it is binding equally on high and low, great and small, public official and private citizen. They will also be supported, let us hope, by all men, without regard to political affiliations, who favor maintaining the lines of demarcation between the Legislative, Judicial and Executive departments of the Government, the separation of which has been generally conceded to be the wisest, most salutary and most difficult achievement of the masterful statesmen who framed the Constitution. It is believed and hoped that, when President, you will use every legitimate influence at your command to restore and preserve the just and healthful equilibrium among the departments established by the Constitution. The most marked characteristics of the bulk of the American people are reverence for the Constitution and obedience to law. Your long and conspicuous career as a jurist in one of the highest courts in the world. Your long and conspicuous career as a jurist in one of the highest courts in the world—the period which you have spent in expounding period which you have spent in expounding constitutions and statutes—causes your countrymen to believe that into that more exalted position to which they are about to call you you will carry with you that profound respect for the Constitution and the law which with you has become a confirmed mental habit, and upon which depends the perpetuity of our system of government—the best ever devised by the wit of man—a system whose beneficent results have made us the most puissant nation on the whole face of the earth.

Into your hands the great historic party

Into your hands the great historic party of constitutional government has committed its standard with abiding faith in your its standard with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity, your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership we will achieve a signal victory; hoping that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy epoch in our annals as to mark the beginning of a long era of Democratic ascendency and that you will so discharge the duties of your high office as to rank in history with the greatest and best beloved of American Presidents.

The convention, according to Democratic

custom, appointed a committee—of which it did me the honor to make me chairman, for which I am deeply grateful—to convey to you official information of your selection as the Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

Speaking for the committee, with pleasure, I hand you this formal notification of your nomination, together with a copy of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention. In its name and by its authority I have the honor to request you to accept the nomination unanimously bestowed.

bestowed.

May the nomination find fruition in election! May the God of our fathers guide, protect and bless you, both as a candidate and as Chief Magistrate of the

A PHOTOGRAPHER TAKES A PICTURE. The crowd received Mr. Clark's speec with a good deal of Democratic spirit. Near the close, as Mr. Clark was about to present the nominee the signed copy of the platform and the resolutions of the committee, Judge Parker interrupted him.

"One moment, please," said the Judge.

Mr. Clark seemed startled. Perhaps he feared semething as starting as the gold telegram. But Judge Parker merely wanted to accommodate a photographer who was there to get a picture of the presentation. When the cheers for Mr. Clark had died out, Judge Parker, with the bundle of papers in his hand, walked to the centre of the platform, and the cheers started afresh. "You'd better go around back of the trees, out of the rain," he cautioned the damp crowd. "You can hear as well there." This pleased the plain people. The Judge was thinking of their welfare. Only a few took his advice, and he began his speech. It was well delivered although most of it was read from typewritten manuscript. When he came to the end, to say that he would not take a second term, he laid his manuscript aside, and his manner was more earnto accommodate a photographer who was

not take a second term, he laid his manuscript aside, and his manner was more earnest than at any other stage of the speech. He set the crowd to cheering and waving flags, and the notification committee jumped up to wave the spears of their standards. William F. Sheehan, who stood on the outskirts of the crowd, wearing an overcoat and a panama hat, watched the speaker anxiously throughout. Ex-Senator Hill showed no such concern. Judge Parker and

JUDGE PARKER'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have resigned the office of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention you represent has put upon me, without possible prejudice to the court to which! I had the honor to belong or to the eminent members of the judiciary of this State, of whom I may now say as a private citizen I am justly proud.

At the very threshold of this response, and before dealing with other subjects, I must, in justice to myself, and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention. After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably etablished, a matter concerning which l felt it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude, so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support had been secured through indirection or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that should be the standard bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me-an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair.

INDORSES THE PLATFORM. The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the Government. While unhesitating in its promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the Government the conduct of whose officials has created scandals, of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which granting of special privileges by which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to practise economy in the expenditure of the moneys of the people, and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic by observing in disbursing the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own—still the spirit of the platform assures conservative instead of rash action; the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy and thrift; the protection of property and a guarantee of the enforcement for the benefit of all of man's inallenable rights, among which, as said in the able rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of Independence, are "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

WHAT LIBERTY MEANS. Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or business. These essential rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution of each of the several States, but the States are by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due

CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS. Occasionally, by reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms, or because the limitations placed upon the departments of government by the Constitution are disregarded by officials desiring to accomplish that which to them seems good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the people, in whom all power resides, have seen fit, through the medium of the Constitution, to limit the governmental powers conferred and to say to departments created by it: "Thus for shalt thou go and no by it: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." To secure the ends sought the people have by the Constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of Government — the Executive, Legislative and Judicial—certain powers, and it is the duty of those administering each department so to act as to preserve each department so to act as to preserve rather than to destroy the potency of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and thus secure the exercise of all the powers

conferred by the people.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to William C. Jarvis touching the perpetuity of our or described the course of our his-institutions, written many years after he had retired to private life, said: "If the three powers of our Government maintain their mutual independence of each other, it may last long; but not so if either can assume the authority of the other." It must be confessed that in the course of our history executives have employed powers not correspond that in the course of our his-tory executives have employed powers not belonging to their, statutes have been passed that were expressly forbidden by the Consti-tution and statutes have been set aside as unconstitutional when it was difficult to point out the provisions said to be of-fended against in their enactment; all to point out the provisions said to be offended against in their enactment; all
this has been done with a good purpose,
no doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless,
of the fact that ours is a government of
laws, not of men, deriving its "just powers
from the consent of the governed" If
we would have our Government continue
during the ages to come, for the benefit of
those who shall succeed us, we must ever
be on our guard against the danger of
usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the
usurpation be by officials representing one
of the three great departments of government or by a body of men acting without
a commission from the people.

LIFE AND PROPERTY MUST BE PROTECTED.

istory with the greatest and best beloved f American Presidents.

LIFE AND PROPERTY MUST BE PROTECTED.

Impatience of the restraints of law, well as of its delays, is becoming more

and more manifest from day to day. Within the past few years many instances have been brought to our attention where in different parts of our beloved country supposed criminals have been selzed and punished by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution of each State guarantees to every person within its jurisdiction that his life, his liberty or his property shall not be taken from him without due process of law.

In a struggle between employers and employees dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this offence against the laws of God and man, and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them, should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law.

the conspiracy with them, should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law. This crime, added perhaps to others, led to the formation of a committee of citizens that, with the support of the military authority, deports from the State, without trial, persons suspected of belonging to the organization of which the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages were supposed to be members. In both cases the reign of law gave way to the reign of force. These illustrations present some evidence of the failure of government to protect the citizen and his property, which not only justified the action of your convention in this regard, but made it its duty to call attention to the fact that constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire and to enjoy property or to reside where his interests or inclination may determine; and the fulfilment of the assurance to rebuke and punish all denials of these rights, whether brought about by individuals or Government agencies, should be enforced by every official and supported by every citizen. The essence of good government lies in strict observance of constitutional limitations, enforcement of law and order and rugged opposition to all enstitutional limitations, enforcement of law and order, and rugged opposition to all en-croachment upon the sovereignty of the

croachment upon the sovereignty of the people.

The foregoing suggestions but emphasize the distinction which exists between our own and many other forms of government. It has been well said, in substance, that there are but two powers in government, one the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between a republic—such as ours, based on law and a written Constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue and patriotism—and a monarchy—sustained by force exerted by an individual, uncontrolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him; one represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism.

rialism.

PRESENT TARIFF UNJUST AND EXCESSIVE.

The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the Republican party, and at least two of its State conventions, have dared to voice the general centiment on that subject. That general sentiment on that subject. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may from time

admits that revision may from time to time be necessary, but it is so phrased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those in favor of an increase of duty, to those who favor a reduction thereof and to those opposed to any change whatever.

Judged by the record of performance rather than that of promise on the part of that party in the past, it would seem as if the outcome, in the event of its success, would be to gratify the latter class. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive departments of the Government since March 4, 1897, there has been neither reduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff duties. It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, that a future Congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an indorsein the event that it shall receive an indorse-ment of its past course on that subject DEMOCRACY IN FAVOR OF A REASONABLE

REDUCTION.

It is a fact and should be frankly conceded, that though our party be successful in the coming contest we cannot hope to secure a majority in the Senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Berublican majority in the Senate modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the Senate may consent. While, therefore, we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe it is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an Executive in branches of Congress and an Executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself. This can be achieved by providing that such a reasonable period shall intervene between the date of the enactment of the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust itself to the changes and new conditions imposed. So confident am I in the belief that the demand of the people for a reform of the tariff is just that I indulge the hope that should a Democratic House of Representatives and of Congress and an Executive in Democratic House of Representatives and a Democratic Executive be chosen by the people, even a Republican Senate may heed the warning and consent to give at least the warning and consent to give at least some measure of relief to the people. THE TARIFF ENCOURAGES TRUSTS.

THE TARIFF ENCOURAGES TRUSTS.

The combinations popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessaries of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of 80,000,000 people by practically excluding competition. With so large a market and highly remunerative prices continuing long after the line of possible competition would naturally be reached the temptation of all engaged in the same business to combine so as to prereached the temptation of all engaged in the same business to combine so as to prevent competition at home and a resulting reduction of prices has proved irresistible in a number of cases. All men must agree that the net result of enacting laws that foster such inequitable conditions is most unfortunate for the people as a whole, and it would seem as if all ought to agree that the effective remedy would be to appropriately modify the offending law. The growth of monopoly, of which complaint is justly made, cannot be laid at the doors of the courts of this country. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Appeals of this State and the courts of last resort in many other States the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Appeals of this State and the courts of last resort in many other States warrant the assertion that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies. The fact that they have multiplied in number and increased in power has been due not to the failure of the courts to apply the law when properly moved by administrative officials or private individuals, but to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure to procure the judgments of the courts in the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some of our State governments, as well as Congress in the manner already referred to, have by legislation encouraged their propagation. What is needed—in addition to the passage of a statute revising the tariff duties to a reasonable basis—is not so much other and different laws as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law. While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one then I favor such further legislation within constitutional limitations as will give the people a just and full measure of protection. as will give the people a just and full meas

ure of protection.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE FILIPINOS.

It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self-government to the Filipinos. Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants reverence and devotion for a government by the people, while denying ultimately that right to the inhabitants of distant countries whose teritory we have acquired either by purchase inhabitants of distant countries whose ter-ritory we have acquired either by purchase or by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, "Your lives, your liberty and your property may be taken from you without due proc-ess of law for all time" and expect we will long glory in that feature of Magna Charta which has become incorporated,

in substance and effect, into the Constitution of every State, as well as into the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States? Can we hope for the respect of the civilized world while proudly guaranteeing to every citizen of the United States that no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws, and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the inhabitants of the Philippines, but take away from them the right of trial by jury and place their lives and the disposition of their property in the keeping of those whom we send to them to be their Governors? We shall certainly rue it as a nation if we make any such attempt. Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the \$20,000,000 expended in the purchase of the islands and the \$650,000,000 said to have been since disbursed will ever come back to us. The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and glving to them assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.

OURS IS AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN A WORLD There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late that we have now become a world power will then be without support. Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government the source of whose authority sprang, and was continuously to proceed, POWER. government the source of whose authority sprang, and was continuously to proceed, from the will of the people themselves. It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the Old World seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads, till now a nation which at the railroads, till now a nation which at the formation of the Government numbered only 3,000,000 in population has become 80,000,000, and from ocean to ocean and the Lakes to the Gulf the country is the abode the Lakes to the Gulf the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning and arts of civilization. It is the liberty, the advancement and the prosperity of its citizens, not any career of conquest, that make the country a world power. This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence unfolded in the great natural resources of the country, to the wisdom of our fathers manifested in the form of government established by them, to the energy, industry, moral character and law abiding spirit of the people themselves.

NOT A MILITARY, BUT A PRACE LOVING PEOPLE We are not a military people, bent on conquest or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force, but a people loving peace not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

The display of great military armament may please the eye and for the moment.

The display of great military armament may please the eye and for the moment excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens, at home or abroad, must be maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy, but pusillanimous. I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world we must take part in the disthe world we must take part in the dis-putes and broils of foreign countries, and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world. I also protest against the erection of any such military establishment as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which he rights of the country or of our citizens. the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence.

OUR MISSION AS A NATION. OUR MISSION AS A NATION.

The Government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizenship, and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self-government, the Government was not created for a career of political or civilizing evangeliment, the Government was not created for a career of political or civilizing evangelization in foreign countries or among alien races. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, prosperous, self-governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace or the absence of large military armaments tends to impair neither patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of to-day to the history of the civil war. For fifty years, with the exception of the war with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army most of the war with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army most of the time of lees than 10,000 men. He who thinks that the nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casualty rolls of the armies on either side at Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at Stone River and Chickamauga. I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military heroes to whom this country owes so much, but I insist that their most heroic deeds proceeded infinitely more from devotion to the country than from martial spirit.

As I have already proceeded at too great As I have already proceeded at too great length, other questions suggested in the platform must await my letter of accept-

Mr. Chairman, in most graceful speech you have reminded me of the great re-sponsibility, as well as the great honor, of the nomination bestowed upon me by the convention you represent this day. Be assured that both are appreciated—so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in their presence.

I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election by the people I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for nor shall I accept a renomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his NO SECOND TERM. by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past, and will be in the future, presented to the President for determination, and in approaching their consideration, as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally. I make this statement, not in criticism of any of our Presidents, from Washington down, who have either held the office for two terms or sought to suc-Washington down, who have either held the office for two terms or sought to succeed themselves, for strong arguments can be advanced in support of the reelection of a President. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a befitting attitude before the people not only that the Chief Magistrate should be independent, but that that independence should be known of all men. CI EERING STOPPED BY A PHOTOGRAPHER

At the end of the speech there was a continued cheer, but above it came the cry of the photographer perched ten feet above the ground to "stand still." Judge Parker helped him cut by pointing at him, and the whole assemblage remained quiet for a half minute exposure. Then the Judge left the platform and started for the house with the committee and held a reception on the veranda. He shook the hands of several hundred. One of those to greet him was



like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL PIRST-GLASS GROGERS.

Isidor Straus of New York, whose brother Oscar recently came out for Roosevelt... "There are seven Strauses," said Mr. Straus. "Roosevelt has one, and you have

six."
The yacht Sapphire added to the celebration by discharging bombs in mid-stream. The bombs exploded aloft and set free little parachutes with flags at-tached. The first bomb cut the fore hal-liards in two and fifty little flags got wet. COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH.

The politicians stood about the lawn and discussed the speech. Many of them thought that the one term declaration was bad politics. Others said that four years was a long way off. bad politics. Others said that four years was a long way off.
David B. Hill said: "I regard Judge Parker's speech as the ablest of its kind I ever read. We all knew him before as a jurist. Now we know him for a statesman, indeed."

"The speech," said W. Bourke Cockran, it an even executive triumph then the sold.

"The speech," said W. Bourke Cockran,
"is an even greater triumph than the gold
standard message."

"A good speech," said William F. Sheehan,
as he went aboard the Sagamore.
As the crowd drifted away from Judge
Parker's reception the Sagamore began to
fill up. In the upper cabin Judge Parker's
women relatives and guests had luncheon.
They left at 4 o'clock, and twenty minutes
later the plank was pulled in and the boat
started for Hyde Park to catch a train for
New York. The band played "Home, Sweet
Home," and "Auld Lang Syne," and the
throng on top of the hill waved good-by
with flags and handkerchiefs.
John J. Delany and other New Yorkers
went home on the Sapphire with the MoDonald party. David B. Hill came down to the
wharf with August Belmont, got aboard the
Scout and took a seat in front of the cabin.
"I'm in command," he said gayly to the
crowd on the wharf.

"You usually are, Dave," yelled a farmer,
with more compliment than truth.

with more compliment than truth.

COMMITTEE LIKES PARKER'S SPEECH. The members of the notification commit-tee and the guests who accompanied them got back to the city last night soon after 7 o'clock. National Chairman Thomas Taggart and State Attorney-General Cun-neen and others who went to Esopus spoke by the column in praise of the speech made by Judge Parker. They asserted that for a clean cut and honest declaration of priniples it had never been beaten by a Presi-lential candidate and that it would make fine campaign document.

ABOARD THE SAGAMORE. Governorship Boom for F. Burton Harrison -Fine Reception at Newburg.

Esopus, Aug. 10.-A Governorship candidate and a new Governorship boom were aboard the Sagamore on its way up from New York. The candidate was Charles W. New York. The candidate was Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo, who recently announced that he did not vote for Bryan at either election. Mr. Goodyear was telling acquaintances on the boat that he thought it the best course to make this announcement early, so that it could not be used against him with force later in the season. The new boom was that of Francis Burton Harrison of New York, who is a Tammany Congressman. It is said that Burton Harrison of New York, who is a Tammany Congressman. It is said that the Parker managers were still eager to let Tammany name the candidate for Governor and that Charles F. Murphy, not wishing to let Mayor McClellan run against Elihu Root, did not frown on the Harrison proposition. Most of the crowd seemed to take it for granted that Root will be the Republican nominee and that will be the Republican nominee and that Col. Lamont cannot be induced to run.

The committee and invited guests gathered at the Hoffman House at 7 o'clock. Automobiles carried the committee to the foot of West Twenty-second street. The Sagamore left her pier at 8:10 A. M., leaving many belated politicians on the wharf. It was raining dolefully, but the band played cheery airs, and when the good stories began to be told and the corks flew the temper of the pilgrims improved.

Charles F. Murphy and Senator McCarren did not get chummy. There was no talk of peace between Tammany and Brooklyn. "There is only one man who can make peace," said a Tammany leader, "and he lives at Rosemount. It all depends on him." The Sagamore got a fine reception off Newburg, where Gov. Odell lives. A crowd was at the wharf cheering for the Democrats and a great sign appropried. "We are

lives at Rosemount. It all depends on him."
The Sagamore got a fine reception off Newburg, where Gov. Odell lives. A crowd was at the wharf cheering for the Democrats and a great sign announced "We are for Parker." Guns were fired in salute. The voyagers acknowledged the welcome with applause. A big delegation from St. Louis was headed by Harry B. Hawes, president of the Jefferson Club.

The roster of the notification committee was as follows: T. C. McClelland of Alabama, James Stayton of Arkansas, R. H. De Witt of California, George E. West of Colorado, P. H. Harriman of Connecticut, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, F. C. Henshaw of Florida, C. R. Pendleton of Georgia, Timothy Regan of Idaho, Samuel S. Wright of Iowa, Samuel Wootner, Jr., of Illinois, William H. O'Brien of Indiana James W. Orr of Kansas, John W. Collie of Kentucky, C. W. Bolton of Louisiana, William Balisbury of Maine, Frank A. Furst of Maryland, Guy W. Currier of Massachusetts, James W. Dempsey of Michigan, W. Mayo of Minnesota, Clarence L. Sivley of Mississippi, H. B. Hawes of Missouri, H. A. Callway of Montana, C. J. Smythe of Nebraska, C. D. Vanduser of Nevada, Joseph Warren of New Hampshire, Dewitt C. Flanagan of New Jersey, George Raines of New York, John E. Woodward of North Carolina, John R. Fried of North Dakota, John H. Clark of Ohio, J. K. P. Hall of Pennsylvania, Thomas H. Connelly of Rhode Island, D. D. McColl, Jr., of South Carolina, J. A. Stranskey of South Dakota, N. C. Robertson of Tennessee, Clarence N. Ousley of Texas, Samuel A. King of Utah, J. L. Hanrahan of Vermont, Hugh C. Wallace of Washington, N. W. Fitzgerald of West Virginia, T. F. Ryan of Wisconsin, George T. Beck of Wyoming, S. B. Agnew of Alaska, John Lawler of Arizona, J. Fred Kelley of the District of Columbia, Robert Reed of Indian Territory, C. A. Galbraith of Hawaii, H. B. Laughlin of New Mexico, William Tighman of Oklahoma and H. E. Shaffer of Porto Rico.

The guests aboard the Sagamore were: Manhattan Borough President John F. Ahearn, ex-Congressman Perry Bel

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poration Counsel James D. Bell of Brook-lyn, Tax Commissioner James J. Brady of The Bronx, Capt. Stewart M. Bryce, Cornelius Coughlin of Buffalo, John G. Carlisle, State Committeeman John N. Carlisle, Aqueduct Commissioner William E. Curtis, Jacob A. Cantor, John D. Crimmins, Support Court Lustice James H. Betts Supreme Court Justice James H. Betts
Bird S. Coler, James E. Campbell, J. P.
Caddigan, Thomas J. Dunn, Senator Victor
J. Dowling, John R. Dos Passos, C. W.
Dayton, Matthew F. Donohue, Elliot F.
Danforth, John Dooner, William Dalton,
Joseph F. Daly, Health Commissioner
Thomas Darlington, George Ehret, Jr.,
William Temple Emmet, Sheriff Mitchell L.
Erlanger, John Fox, Justice Thomas W.
Fitzgerald of Richmond, President of the
Board of Aldermen Charles V. Fornes, Senator John C. Fitzgerald, Senator James F.
Frawley, Supreme Court Justice James
Fitzgerald, Judge Warren W. Foster, Justice Henry J. Furlong, William George
Foster of Merrick, L. I., James W. Gerard,
Congressman John E. Fitzgerald, Lawrence
Godkin, Hugh J. Grant, Congressman
Henry Goldfogle, Bernard Gallagher,
Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., Judge W. J. Gaynor, Gov. L. F. Garvin of Rhode Island, W.
E. Gourley of New Jersey, Judge Leonard
A. Giegerich, M. J. Garvin of The Bronx,
Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Henry C. Hart,
Henry Hestreberg, Willis Holly, Judge
E. Gaston Higginbotham, Congressman
Francis Burton Harrison, Louis F. Haffen,
Julius Harburger, Senator John A. Hawkins, Isaac A. Hopper, H. J. Hubbard, Adrian
H. Joline, Col. Jim Jones, Path. Keshon, W.
J. K. Kenney, Michael J. Kennedy of Brooklyn, Lure D. Keenan of Queens, John
W. Kennedy of Buffalo, Judge John J. Kenney of Richmond, John W. Kelley, Judge
Patrick J. Ready of Brooklyn, County
Clerk Edward Kaufmann of Kings, Congressman G. H. Lindssy, ex-Senator Lindsay
of Kentucky, Smith F. Lane, Joseph Laroque, Cord Meyer, Jehn A. Mason, Senator
Patrick McCarren, Martin I. McMahon,
J. N. McConney, P. F. McCabe, John W.
McDonald, Col. Robert A. Mouroe, Joseph
E. Mayer of Buffalo, Herman A. Metz,
J. M. Minton, ex-Congressman Nicholas
Muller, Deputy Police Commissioner
F. Parker, Charles Putzel, Thomas E. Pearsall,
Stephen Peabody, Senator George F.
Parker, Charles Putzel, Thomas E. Pearsall,
Stephen Peabody, Senator George F.
Parker, Charles A. Towne, Commissioner
J. H. Tully of Brooklyn, Mirabeau

William Harmon Black, Attorney General John Cunneen, National Committeeman Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, Eugene Galland, Register Matthew E. Dooley of Kings county, Henry S. Herman, Harry B. Hawes of Missouri, Hugh King, William Pitt Mitchell, Franklin Quinby, Abe Schwab, Francis A. Willard, Thomas R. Farrell, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply; Francis D. Creamer, ex-Sheriff of Kings county, and Lawrence W. Ahearn.

BRYAN LIKES THE SPEECH. Says He Hopes Parker Will Make His Letter Stronger on Laber.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 10.-Commenting on Judge Parker's notification speech, Mr. Bryan to-night said:

"It is admirable on the questions discussed. I hope his letter of acceptance will go more into detail in regard to certain planks of the platform, especially upon the abor question. His indorsement of the party's position upon imperialism is especially gratifying. That was the paramount issue in 1900, and it must remain a question of the first importance until definitely settled. His discussion of militarism and

settled. His discussion of militarism and the military spirit will do great good.

"The promise not to be a candidate again ought to strengthen public faith in his determination to discharge the duties of the office with an eye single to the public weal according to his best judgment. The reasons that he gives for his determination not to be a candidate again in case of success are the reasons which influenced me to make the same promise, and I believe that they will commend themselves to the country at large.

"This declaration ought to be especially gratifying at this time, when he is presented

"This declaration ought to be especially gratifying at this time, when he is presented as the candidate against a man who is so openly and notoriously using the influence of his office to advance his own political prominence. The example of Mr. Roosevelt working for a second term will give importance to Mr. Parker's declaration not to be a candidate for a second term."

## DIED.

CONDIT.—At Westfield, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1904, of typhold fever, Henry P. Condit, son of George E. and Mary D. Condit, in the son of George E. and Mary D. Condit, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services on Friday, Aug. 12, from his late residence, 288 Eim st., on arrival of the train leaving foot of Liberty st., New York, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HILTON.—At Ridgefield, Conn., of acute tuber-culosis, Edward Butler Hilton of Jersey City, N. J., aged 28 years, son of Walter J. and Jennie Butler Hilton. Funeral Thursday Aug. 11, 1904, from the resi dence of Mr. W. Andrew Benedict, upon the arrival of 12 o'clock noon train from Grand Central Station New York city. Interment

in Ridgefield ULZER.-On Monday, Aug. 9, 1904, Clara I., beloved daughter of Catherine and the late Henry

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 127th st. and 2d av., on Thursday, Aug. 11, at 1230 P. M., thence to St. Andrew's Church, 127th st. and 5th av., where services will be held at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. VERONICA .- Rev. Mother M. Veronica, Superior General of the Sisters of the Divine Compass

solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:45 A. M. on Friday, Aug. 12, in the chapel at White Plains, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:35 A. M.

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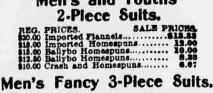
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125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

Farrell Says He's on the Lid. Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. Farrell of Brooklyn said yesterday that he was holding down the lid in the staid old town. He characterized as nonsense the report that poolroom men and handbook makers had been authorized by politicians to open up in the Classon avenue, Lib avenue and Fulton street precincts.